A is for August-for Attire, for Adornment and Advantage. There you are! It's August, and we can attire you to your advantage and adornment to your great advantage.

## \$9.75

for choice of two and threepiece Sack Suits worth up to \$18.00. All sizes.

Also about forty Suits for young men. Sizes up to 35 chest measure only, for

## \$5.00.

Originally sold for \$10 and \$12.50. Worth it, too. Single or Double-breasted Sacks in light, medium and dark colors.

Chery & Moran Co., The Men's Store, 811 Pa. Ave. N.W.

"Strictly reliable qualities."

## Bargain Day "Snaps"

Some elegant Wash Suits for

your vacation trip at just half 🍨

Ladies' and Chil-dren's All-linen Handkerchiefs,

5c.

10c.

Ladies' 35c. Colored and Black Lisle Gloves, brok-

sleeveless; knee length,

\$2.50 All-silk Um

\$1.25 \$5.75 White Lin-25c. Stocks, slightly soiled, go

2 for 25c. \$10 White Liner 25c. White Wash

Half Price

\$8.50 Plaid Silk

\$2 Dressing

\$1.25 \$2 White Wash

\$1.25

WM. H. McKNEW CO., ger and Ramie Fiber Underwear. 933 Pa. Ave. ..........

PETER GROGAN. Credit for All Washington. Store Closes 5 p.m. Daily. / Saturdays at 1 O'clock.



## Low Prices For Fine

We are bending every energy to the work of clearing these it

PETER GROGAN,

## 就有就有我有我有我有我有我有我有我有我有我 SPECIALS

R. & R. Pickles, quart.......25c. Washing Soda, per pound......1c. & Golden Crest Ginger Ale......10c.

## FORGED

IN ENGLAND—DESIGN IS EASILY REPRODUCED.

Bank of England Paper is Not Nearly Artesian Well in Hawaii Rises and So Safe as Has Been Imagined.

## Is the English banknote safe? The num-

ber of forgeries which have taken place in recent years suggest that it is not nearly so safe from the tricks of the forger as it was once thought to be, and we have the statement of the counsel for the Bank of Ergland to confirm the complaint of those who demand that it should be changed. Mr. Mathews said, a few weeks ago, at the Old Bailey, that "the circulation of spurious notes on the continent has become so extensive in some districts that now even genuine notes of 45 and 410 are most difficult to negotiate. Time was when a Bank of England note would carry one mostwheres,' and saw one through most things; but in some places that is no longer

Forgers are, of course, becoming more expert every year. They are better educated. They have scientific knowledge and the aid of photography, and the instruments of the criminal enterprise are comparatively cheap. The Bank of England note is the most easily forged of all, for it is the sin-plest, consisting as it does of black printing on a white paper. The great safe-guard lies in the quality of the paper, and the quality of the paper, and the paper of the paper.

mark on the paper.

To make the actual paper is beyond the skill of the cleverest forger. It is made at a small town near London; but so well has the secret been guarded that the most sk!!ful note printers in the trade do not inderstand that, though they know most the other secrets.

## A London Monopoly.

Note printing is one of the highly skilled rades which still is a virtual monopoly of he city of London. It has always been so, and the great banks of the world come to the engravers and printers of London to have their notes or their plates made. They turn out the most beautiful printing in Europe. Some of it is of the most complicated description, and in this fact lies

The steel plate itself is the work of many hands and many brains. When the main design has been decided upon, the parts of the picture have to be given over to several engravers, each of whom is skilled in one branch of his art, and could not exchange his part with any of the others. One is an architectural engraver, and, with a fine needle, he labors for weeks in the effort to convey to the metal a perfect picture of a building. Another, with skill of quite a different sort, makes portraits, a third draws scenery, while a fourth fash-ions the letters. Still others contrive corner pieces, and then there is the machine ergraver, which is more wonderful still, for the machine does work so fine that no human eye can imitate it.

The complicated work of tracery which you see on the back and front of Scotch

and foreign notes is so minute that the camera cannot effectively copy it. To re-produce with photography on zinc it is necessary to employ acid, and the acid would eat away these fine lines. The work is done by a machine which is made on the principle of the panograph. It seems to consist of a multitude of wheels and eccentrics, and apparatus for guiding and checking the needle, and sending it in new directions at all sorts of unexpected angles and curves.

After the design has been worked out

on the machine in accordance with the secret code which is kept by the proprietor locked in the safe, the machine does the work itself, if the operator will go on turning the driving crank slowly and steadily. The plan is taken out with numbers, which represent the wheels and the code of fig-ures, showing the work which is to be done by each wheel and how it comes into play.
But the operator cannot know that secret. The machine simply goes on in its own way, and the least slackening of any of the parts will put it all out. A workman can-not repair the error, for he does not know the code, and the whole work will be spoiled until the master comes along and resets the wheels and other parts in their proper

### order. Blue to Defy the Camera.

Only a small part of the design is worked out by this delicate machine-just enough to give a complete representation of the pattern. Then that portion is stamped on soft steel, which is hardened by another secret process and made into a sort of die, which is used to impress other plates of steel, till the full border is thus completed, or a band made to go across the whole face or back

of the note. In the best of the colored notes three or four tints are used, and generally you find that one of them is blue. It defies the camera. The different colors are put on with different plates, and each means a separate printing. The result is that if you hold one of the notes up to the light you will find that the lines of the different colors run into and through one another, making it impossible to take a perfect copy

even if the camera could catch them all,

which it cannot.

A very neat device is employed at the United States treasury in the manufacture of the paper of its notes, which renders the copying of the printing still more difficult, The paper is manufactured from a German patent. While it is being put on the machine in the form of pulp, fine silk threads are brushed into it, so that when the note is held up to the light to be photographed these threads come in the picture like dark forger who lately tried to operate on this paper took a Japanese material called "onlon skin paper," with an oiled surface, and, placing silk fiber between two sheets of it, and passing them through a hot calender, made a fair copy of the peculiar lines To copy the printing of colored notes is next to impossible. The forger can only do it by the use of lithograph stones, and they will not give so fine work as to delude any but the most simple people. It would not be judicious to describe in detail how the forger operates in order to make a resemblance to the real printing on the notes; but this may be said—that he cannot take a good copy of the steel plates, and that if you insist on getting really good steel print-

ing on notes you accept you will not be In the days when notes were simpler than now the Russian notes were occasionally forged, and cleverly done; but it would be extremely difficult to get on to a forger's plates the beautiful work which now adorns these notes, and the delicate yellow and

No forger can get the tracery done by floors of all broken lines of hand, because no engraver could do it, and he cannot get the machine. If he had the Parlor, Bed Room and Dining he cannot get the machine. If he had the machine it would take years to work out the secret would take years to work out the secret would take years which make any particular design. There are only for new fall goods. In spite of greatly reduced prices you are always welcome to easy weekly or monthly payments. We will allow an additional to make any particular design. There are only three or four of these machines in the world. Then for his design, in the shape of portraits and architecture and scenery and lettering, he would want a combination of four or more engravers of high ability and bad character, which would ability and bad character, which would ability and bad character. will allow an additional dis- f hard to come by as the machine. It cannot

> But the English note is protected by none of these things. Its lettering and general design can be copied quite easily by the camera, and a good plate reproduced on zinc for printing. It can be photographed on stone, and the printing is ready at once if the forger can get paper of the right sort.

## Ananias Redivivus.

Vinsted (Conn.) Correspondence New York Herald. In Highland lake yesterday a little sunfish bit a worm on the hook of Frank Bradford's rod and line, a small bass seized the sunfish and large pickeral partly swallowed the bass containing the sunfish. Bradford

got three fish at one pull.

A few weeks George M. Bradford, father of Frank Bradford, was fishing in the same waters when a small perch swallowed a worm on his hook attached to a hand line. before Mr. Bradford could get it into the boat a pickeral swallowed the perch and the two were seized by a three-pound pickeral, which was successfully landed.

Affidavits will be furnished to any one who doubts this story.

Henry Brannon, aged twenty-four years, committed suicide at his father's home at Weston, W. Va., Monday. He had been morose for several days and had apprised members of the family of his intention. He was the younger son of Judge Henry was kicked in the face a serious condition.

OBER-AMMERGAU STONE WITH

Falls With Great Regularity-

Mountain in India Moves.

No plausible explanation has yet been offered regarding the origin of the famous stone of Ober-Ammergau, which has a human face of sorrow marked by the hand of Nature on its surface.

The stone was discovered by an American lady on Mount Kopfel, overlooking the village of Ober-Ammergau, famous for the "Passion Play." Geological experts declare that it is natural and that no tool has carved it. If this is true, says the inquisitive scientist, then how was the stone naturally marked?

This is a question that is likely to puzzle mankind for so long a time as the stone exists. Dr. Garnett, who has examined it, cannot say more than that "it is a great natural curiosity, more curious than anything of the same nature with which I am acquainted, and the history of its discovery is more curious still." In the Church of St. John, Pica, there is

a stone that puzzles scientists even more than does the stone of Ober-Ammergau. It is curiously marked with red, blue and yellow, and the lines represent an old man with beard and with a bell in his hand, seated beside a small stream. This stone fragment is supposed to contain a picture of the Redeemer.

## Mystery of Hawaiian Well.

water well bored upon a plantation at Kealia, Hawaii, presented a new problem to the world's scientists and they began to ask one another the question, "Does the earth breathe?" The artesian well at Kealia had a tube thirteen feet high surmounting the bore, and in this at 8 o'clock in the morning the water stood at a height of

Six hours later the water bubbled over the top of the tube in a steady stream. At 8 o'clock next morning the water had fallen five feet in the tube. This rising and falling continued like clockwork for so long as the tube was left in the bore. It certainly wasn't caused by the tide, for no tide in the world is regular. Scientists know this, and they want to fathom the mystery of the regular rising and falling of underground streams.

Why do mountains travel? is a little puzzle that has stumped many great minds for many years. Several engineers went to Bengal some years ago to find out why the Maimana mountain, near Gohna, had taken it into its head to move. This gigantic mass of earth started on its travels in 1893, and in September of that year had completely

dammed the River Ganga. Although the engineers made every possible effort to discover the reason of its shifting and to stop its advances, they failed, and a deep lake was formed which rose till the new dam, unable to bear the vast pressure of water, broke suddenly. flood turned a rich valley fifty miles long into a water-sodden waste and doing damage to the extent of many thousands

## Another Moving Mountain.

Travers mountain in Switzerland has also stumped men of science. At the present moment it is crossing the valley in which it is situated at the rate of a few inches a day, and no one can discover the reason of its stealthy crawling. Some time ago an immense wall of great thickness was erected around the mountain to keep it in place, but it is believed that by and by the huge mass will push the wall down as easily as if it were built of paper. Three scientists, two from America and

the other from Britain, are reported to have spent several months in Korea trying to elucidate the wonders of that strange The wonders in question consist of a hot

mineral spring which is supposed to heal anything from a cut to a cancer; two the other is empty; a cavern in the mountains in which a cold, piercing wind rages perpetually; a large grove of pine trees which will sprout again directly they are cut down; a stone which floats in space, and, last, but not least, a rock which gives forth great heat, however cold the weather might be.

## Marvelous Rocks in Corea.

The scientists studied the springs first of all, and falling to understand them, turned The moment they entered the interior they were almost blown off their feet, and although they adopted all manner of dodges to find the origin of the wind they had to return to the open sadder but not wiser

They next walked into the grove of pine trees, known as the Ineradicable forest, and there again they were stumped. They destroyed several of the trees by fire during the night, and the next morning they were regrowing strongly out of the very

The fifth wonder of Korea, the floating stone, in honor of which a temple has been built, tried the scientists' patience to a maddening degree. This stone, to all appearances, rests on the ground, yet when two of the men stood upon it, one on eac. sice, the third was able to draw a thick string underneath without encountering any obstacle. Why, they were never able to discover.

The warm rock, the last wonder, also puzzled their brains. This rock is really an inn has been erected. The building requires no fires for heating purposes, either in winter or summer, for the rock always keeps

## BOLT OF LIGHTNING.

## Welded a Broken Rail and Saved Train Load of Passengers.

Le Sueur Correspondence St. Paul Pioneer Press. When the 8:23 limited pulled into Wheatley, in this county, last evening, it was discovered that one of the rear wheels on the last coach was broken, a piece having been split off from one side so that there was a slightly flat place on the wheel, and, as it was feared the broken wheel, in pounding over the track, had broken a rail. Only by a miracle was the 8:56 local saved from be-

ing wrecked.

Three miles south of Bentley the flattened wheel had broken out a section of rail about seven feet long; broken it out so badly that the rails where it was found, five minutes before the local was due, by Willy Schultz. a boy of fourteen years, who lives on a farm near by. The lad knew that the local soon would be along, and he was frightenthen started down the track toward the approaching train, running as fast as he could. He had not gone twenty feet, how-ever, when there came a blinding flash of lightning from a dark cloud that covered

scious and nearly bereft of life. regained consciousness, for when he did so he saw the train coming toward him at great speed. He staggered to his feet, the remembrance of the broken rail still in his mind, and waved his hands, but the engine did not stop, and just as it was about to crush him he stepped from the rails, and

the train sped on.

But the engineer at the last moment had seen the boy step out of the engine's way, and throwing over the lever, stopped the train, after it had run several hundred feet beyond the break in the rail.

When the engineer jumped down and came running back to see what the trouble was, young Schulze told him and showed him the place where the rail had been broken, but now it was perfectly sound. The flash of lightning that struck Schulz down spent the main portion of its force on the track in the immediate locality where the fracture was and had evenly and perfectly welded the broken rail in place at both ends. The track was as safe and solid as it was the day it was laid. The company will take up the miracu-lously welded rail and exhibit it at Port-

## WONDERS OF ALL KINDS | ARGENTINA FUNERALS

FORM OF DEATH NOTICE-BURI-

## ALS IN MORTUARY CHAPELS.

Buenos Ayres being a semi-tropical city, the law requires that burial shall take place within twenty-four hours after death, and if the body is to be buried in one of the cemeteries within the city limits, or placed in a vault, it must be put not only in the regular coffin, but, in addition, in a hermetically sealed lead coffin, which fits

As soon as a person dies the room in which the body is to be laid out is transformed by the undertaker into a "capilla ardiente," or lighted chapel; that is, the room is darkened, the walls are all hung in black, an altar is erected at one end, in front of which the body is laid, and the whole is lighted up by from six to a dozen large candles in heavy silver candlesticks three feet high.

time to send individual notices to friends, so the invitation to take part in the funeral services, as it is called, is printed in the papers in the following form:

## GUILLERMO PIZARRO,

## Q. E. P. D. Died February 16th, 1905.

His wife, Mariana V.; his children, Man-nel, Benedicta and Amanda; his mother, Francisca G. Lavelle; his father-in-law, An-tonio P. Valdez; his brothers Luis and Car-los, his sister Maria, his brother-in-law Jose, his grandchildren, uncles, nephews, cousins and other relatives, invite you to accom-pany the remains of the deceased to the Recoleta Cemetery, Friday, the 17th, at 2:30 p.m.

The leave - taking of the deceased will be by card. Only invitation.

Q. E. P. D. means "Que en paz descanse" (May he rest in peace).

If the death has been long expected, so as to give time to have cards printed, one about three by six inches, with a mourning border three-quarters of an inch wide, with he same wording, is sent to the nearest friends, in which case the words "only in

and the burial are two distinct ceremonles, it not being the custom for women to accompany the body to the cemetery.

The expression, "Leave-taking will be by

card," means that friends attending are not expected to come up personally and condole with the family at the funeral, but there is usually a servant in black livery, furnished by the undertaker, either at the house or at the church, with a sliver salver on which visiting cards can be placed. In default of this, on arrival at the cemetery on one side of the entrance gate is nigh wooden desk painted black, and on it a pencil and paper, and fastened to one side a regular kind of letter-box, also black, with a slit in the top.

Into this the card is dropped, or the name

written on a piece of paper, and these are collected by an attendant and sent to the louse after the funeral. member of the family who may know you best, with the single word "agradecido,"

hats. The hearse is a huge affair, open at all

The cemetery itself is a veritable city of the dead, for, instead of having a mound with a headstone or monument, regular lit-tle mortuary chapels, called "panteones," are built by every lot owner, comple covering the plot of ground he holds. These are of stone or marble, about twelve feet high, and from five to twelve feet

oadway between. Each of these "panteones" contains an ltar of marble on which are candles, flowers, sacred pictures and other religious emblems and symbols of the Catholic

stairway, leading down to a vault, which is a whitewashed chamber with spaces one above the other in the walls, of sufficient size to receive a coffin. After each space filled it is sealed up with a marble slab, giving the name, age and date of death. Private vaults will usually hold from a cozen to fifteen bodies, but as these are expensive the various beneficial societies have erected mortuary chapels in which their members can be buried, the expense for the individual thus being much less.

belong to one of these societies, there is a long peristyle on each side of the entrance gateway, and here niches can be rented or bought, these niches being about two feet square at their outer end, with sufficient depth to take the coffin, and arranged in groups of 500, the niche when filled being walled up with the usual slab. In the front of this slab there is often a photograph of the dead, covered with glass, and under each one is a small shelf on which flowers, votive offerings or little oil lamps, ept constantly burning, are placed. When a near relative dies, like a parent

child, the men wear crepe bands about to the elbow, and the women a crepe vell falling over the face and reaching to the ground, and usually a large black shawl hiding the figure, indicating that they have entirely withdrawn from the world and its

## Early Visits of Yellow Fever. rom the Chicago Chronicle.

The present visitation of yellow fever in

strange, however, for at that time, aside altogether from the scantiness of knowlaltogether from the scantiness of knowledge and practice of sanitation, the great bulk of our trade with tropical regions was carried in ships sailing from and to New England ports, Boston especially. In such circumstances it was to be expected that the first appearance of the disease would be in that city, nor is there anything in the fact antagonistic to the present theory of its importation through the agency of the stegonyia. It is also recalled that in the stegomyia. It is also recalled that in New Orleans every visit of the fever has appeared first in the "old French quarter," not only those of the latter half of the last century but those near the end of the preceding century.

and an unknown person entered her a loaded gun. He, too, disappeared, and it ginia National Guard was apartments and stole all her savings, \$25.

# M.B.Mosest Forms.

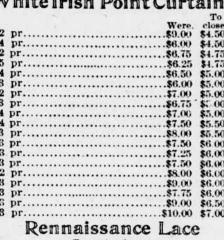
# Moses' Stock-Clearing Sale of Lace Curtains & Portieres

NOTHER list of odd lots and broken lines of fine Lace Curtains and Portieres to augment the attractions of this C. Lace Curtains and The sale prices merit much attention in that they are 50% to 75% under what like quality goods must be quoted at next fall.

# Novelty and Oriental

	Curtains.		
		To	
5	Were.		
5	pairs \$7.50	\$5.50	
2	pairs \$7.00	\$6.00	
	pairs\$12.00	\$8.00	
		\$10.00	
		\$13.50	
		\$13.50	
		\$17.00	

Portieres.
То
Were. close.
pair \$2.50 \$1.25
air \$2.50 \$1.50
pair \$6.50 \$5.00
pair \$6.00 \$4.00
pair \$6.00 \$4.25
air \$7.50 \$5.00
air\$10.50 \$7.50
air\$12.00 \$5.00
pair\$17.50 \$12.00
•Odd Portieres at 50% Reduc-
tion.
pairs of Odd Lace Curtains-
all kinds at 1/2 price.





	Curtains.	
2	pairs. \$7.50 pairs. \$7.00 pairs. \$12.00	\$5.50 \$6.00 \$8.00
2 2	pairs\$20.00 pairs\$18.00	\$10.00 \$13.50 \$13.50 \$17.00

## Dentille Arabian Curtains

pr\$4.75	\$2.75
pr\$4.00	\$3.00
pr\$4.50	\$3.25
pr\$5.00	\$4.00
pr\$5.25	\$4.00
pr\$5.50	\$4.00
pr\$5.75	\$4.00
pr\$5.50	\$4,00
pr\$6.50	\$4.75
pr\$6.50	\$5.00
pr	\$5.00
pairs \$7.00	\$5.00
pairs \$8.00	\$5.75
pairs \$8.00	\$6.00
½ pairs\$10.50	\$7.50
pairs\$10.50	\$7.75
pairs\$10.50	\$8.00
pairs\$12.00	\$8.50
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## Real Arabian LaceCurtains

Carrie Concess France Carr	CARTI
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pairs \$7.50	\$5.00
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eirs \$8.50	\$6.00
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pairs\$11.00	\$9.00
pairs \$7.50	\$6.00
pairs\$12.00	\$9.00
pairs\$25.00	\$15.90
NI -14 C 4 .	

## Novelty Curtains.

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TO A 1807 OF THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE	4.50

## THE AUGUST SALE OF FLOOR COVERINGS IS IN FULL SWING.

W. B. MOSES & SONS, F St., Cor. 11th.

## BURNING MOUNTAIN.

Sun's Rays Start It Going Every Year and Indians Resort to It.

Davis (I. T.) Correspondence New York American Since the discovery of gold in the Arbuckle mountains by prospectors from Callfornia and Colorado the Arbuckle range, near old Fort Arbuckle, has been thoroughly explored, and among the many curious freaks of nature none have attracted so much attention as Burning mountain.

Portieres.

pairs Green Bordered Por-

pair Green Bordered Por-

pair Green Bordered Por-

pair Green Bordered Por-

1 pair Green Bordered Por-

1 pair Green Bordered Por-

1 pair Green Bordered Por-

pair Green Bordered Por-

8 pairs Red Bordered Por-

1 pair Red Bordered Por-

pairs Red Bordered Por-

pair Red Bordered Por-

2 pairs Red Bordered Por-

1 pair Red Bordered Por-

2 pairs Red Bordered Por-

2 pairs Red Bordered Por-

2 pairs Red Corded Por-

1 pair Red Corded Por-

2 pairs Red Corded Por-

tieres ......\$10.50 \$7.00

tieres .....\$12.75 \$9.00

tieres ......\$16.00 \$10.00

tieres ..... \$9.00 \$6.00

tieres ..... \$9.25 \$6.00

tleres ...... \$9.50 \$6.00

tieres ......\$10.00 \$7.00

tieres ......\$11.00 \$8.06

tieres ......\$11.00 \$5.00

tleres ......\$11.50 \$8.00

tieres ...... \$6.00 \$4.25

tieres ...... \$8.00 \$6.00

tieres ...... \$9.50 \$6.00

tieres ...... \$9.00

This old volcano frequently burns, and the smoke can be seen from the highest mountain peaks for many miles away. Passengers on the Santa Fe often notice large volumes of smoke off to the left near Davis as they come from the north, but few ever stop to ask about it. In fact, Burning mountain has never been fully explored until quite recently, and the general public knows nothing of its history. Old residents at the little town of Daugherty can relate wonderful stories about this mountain, but

they rarely speak of it to strangers. months in the year. It appears that the heat of the sun causes the sulphur and asphaltum to ignite, and it smolders and burns all during the summer months, and n the autumn it gradually grows dim, and nearly goes out. The spot is a most romannearly goes out. The spot is a most related to place, situated in the rock-ribbed hills of the Arbuckle mountains, about nine miles southwest of Davis, and about five

miles from Daugherty on the west side of the Washita river. The Indians have made burning mountain their summer resort for several generations, and they formerly believed smoke from this old crater would cure them of almost any ills flesh was heir to. It was believed that to smell this smoke one would never consumption, and those who suffered from catarrh would find immediate relief and a permanent cure. The fumes are deadly if taken more than a few minutes at a time, and an old Indian relates how some of his people many years ago dropped dead on the

spot from inhaling this smoke. In order to get within a few feet of the crater one must climb to the top of a rocky cliff, some 200 feet, and then descend over series of rocky precipices down into the cano one feels rather faint, and if the sulphur fumes happen to blow in your direc-tion you will probably seek relief and shei-

It must not be assumed that Burning mountain, as it is locally called, is actually a blazing furnace or active crater, such as hose you read about in the South Sea Islands, but only a smoldering mass of smoke from burning asphaltum and sulphur. Geologists have recently visited the place and report it as an old gas blowout, giving as their opinion that at one time the gas and oil were thrown out at this point and the asphaltum which now shows in great abundance is the heavier portions of oil, and the sulphur being a part of the oilbearing strata.

The heat of the sun causes the asphaltum to melt and run down into the old crater and the smoke begins to rise in great volumes. This is said to be the greatest phenomenon in the entire country. Scientists call it the "Arbuckle freak," and the locality is known throughout this section as the "Wonderland of the Mountains." On the side of this burning mountain is a most wonderful cave, which has been only partly explored, but a party is being made

will live in cold water, such as this river WORKING AMONG WILD BEASTS. Crocodiles, Lions and Hippopotamuses

Endanger Lives of Railway Builders.

men found an underground river about 1,000 feet beneath the surface, filled with fish, and it is the intention of the new party

to catch some of these fish and bring them to the surface to learn whether or not they

From the Little Folks. The building of the bridge at Victoria Falls and the Cape to Cairo railway has suddenly and necessarily brought a great many people together at this spot, where there were previously ro houses, and, indeed, no one but an occasional traveler or hunter. Besides the birds and the butterflies and the fish, the chief living animals were lions and elephants and hippotamuses and crocodiles and jackals and hyenas. The crocodiles were found to be so numer ous-as many as thirty being seen together

son etimes-that they have had to be killed

in great numbers for the safety of the people at work. One is known to have filled a man and a women, and was itself only killed after it had selzed another man. A native woman was taking water from the river when the crocodile knocked her in While playing in a lot with a spirited horse Blanche, the seven-year-old daughter of Robert E. Lovel of Portsmouth, Va.,

stead of taking him into its hole it carried him to an island. Here its victim got hold of the reeds and strong grass, and held on so tightly that the crocodile could not get away with him. Of course, he screamed with all his might, and a gang of men with crowbars went to rescue him. This they succeeded in doing, and also slaving the dangerous monster. These crocodiles are so ravenous that it is not possible even to keep dogs with safety, and parents living tematic count of their bulk and value was near the river are in constant dread of los-

the measure of its iniquity ere it met its doom. The scene of its depredations was a native village some distance north of the ing built mainly of reeds. In such a hut a wcman was sitting, when the lion pushed aside the door, walked in, and seized her, bush Then he had an ox. This was in the inclosure with other cattle and donkeys.

The lion, failing to get into the inclosure, so frightened the animals with his attempts

that they rushed in a huddled, terrified mass from end to end, and their weight upon the palisading broke it down. They rushed out through the opening, which was just what the lion wanted, for he had now nothing to do but take his choice. After the ox he selected a donkey on his next visit, and then a sheep and finally another ox. At last the natives became panicstricken until some white men reassured them, telling them they would sit up all night for the lion and shoot him. The lion came and got away with another ox, for the men, unable to keep awake, had fallen asleep. However, they were able to track

to kill the lion they should do so, for that is the secret of the white man's power over away, whither the lion's tracks led them. There they came upon him and killed him with one bullet, that entered the right nostril. This was what big game hunters con-sider a good kill, as the bullet did not disfigure the lion nor injure his skin. Near by was the carcass of an ox and a little further in the bush, in a sort of tunnel of im-A young hippopotamus, riding on its mother's back when she was shot, was saved and cared for by one of the men. These animals are very dangerous to canoe men, urset it. Sometimes they give chase to canoes, and then the native paddlers do all they can to reach the bank, unless a white was thriving very well when last heard of. He escaped from his inclosure once, but came back very hungry, as was evident from the ravenous way in which he ap-plied himself to his food.

## SILVER LADEN.

Pounds of the Metal That a Man May Carry About With Him.

"See that man over there?" said one Brooklyn elevated passenger to another. "I go down on the same train with him nearly every night, and I'll bet he's got three pounds of silver in his pockets, and that he'll show it all before this train gets

man with the silver began showing it. First he pulled out a big silver watch, with a heavy fob of silver coins, held together with chain links. Then with a silver knife he scraped back the cuticle from a thumb From one breast pocket he drew a silver cigar case, and put it back, taking a heavy

silver cigarette case from the other, as though undecided whether to smoke a cigar or cigarette. Finally, he chose a cigar, and put it into a silver mounted holder after nipping off the end with a silver cutter. From his trousers pocket came a silver match safe. As he settled back to smoke and read he donned a pair of silver nose glasses, held by a silver chain. Something in the paper struck him as worth saving, and a pair of silver scissors, taken from a silver case, cut the article out. This he folded up small and

put into a silver postage stamp box.

As he put this back into his pocket his coat was turned back, revealing a silver chain on which it is not unnatural to sup-pose was a silver key ring and maybe ome sliver keys When he passed along the car at his

When he passed along the car at his station I saw he wore two heavy oxidized silver rings, one set with red stone, the other with a green one.

"I'd like to see inside that feilow's house," said the man who had drawn attention to the silver-lined passenger. "I'll bet he has everything of silver that can be made of that metal."

### Unknown Here Half a Century Ago. From Harper's Weekly The farm gardens, "market gardens" and

"truck gardens" of today are the producers of a multitude of "miscellaneous vegetables" almost unknown fifty years ago. In made. It is possible, therefore, to make a ten-year comparison of the increase of such increases of from 190 per cent to 400 per cent in the five several divisions of the country. The north Atlantic states had a well-developed industry in "garden products" before 1890, which accounts for its relatively low increase. However, 190 per cent in ten years, while the population increased only a trifle over 20 per cent, is

Could our great-granddaddles, who thought tomatoes poisonous, and our great-grandmothers, who grew them as ornamental plants in window pots, under the attractive name of "love apples," come back and realize that over thirty million bushels of the pretty poisonous vegetables are eaten as a common and healthful food they would surely realize that time works wonderful changes. Another interesting statement is that the lettuce crop of the south has so increased that in the spring of this year North Carolina sent twenty

carloads of that vegetable north in a single Thirty-five years ago celery was a rarity even on hotel tables, and was used by few families, even of wealth. Today it is a common edible, occupying thousands of acres in Michigan, Ohio and New York. One firm has celery farms in Michigan, Florida and California, and because of the variety of seasons it is engaged in shipping celery by the carload the whole year round Twenty-two million bunches of radishes and twelve million bunches of asparagus are the figures for the crops of these vege-

## Gibraltar is Crumbling.

tables.

From the Chicago Chronicle. The public is not aware that the great rock of Gibraltar is tumbling down-that its crumbling, rotting masses must be continually bound together with huge patches

of masonry and cement. Yet they who sail past Gibraltar cannot fail to notice on the eastern slope of the fortress enormous silver-colored patches gleaming in the sun. These patches, in some cases thirty or forty feet square, are the proof of Gibraltar's disintegration. Of thick, strong cement, they keep huge spurs of the clif's side from tumbling into the

Sea captains, cruising in the Mediterranean, say that Gibraltar has been rotting and crumbling for many years, but that of late the disintegration has gone on at a faster rate than heretofore.

They say that the stone forming this imposing cliff is rotten stone, and that in a little while the phrase, "the strength of Gibraltar," will be meaningless.

## STAR BRANCH OFFICES.

If not convenient to call at the main office with your advertisements leave them at the following:

Gent ser's Drug Store, 14th and U sts. n.w. Criswell's Drug Store, 7th and T sts. n.w. O'Donnell's Drug Store, 32d and M sts. King's Drug Store, 15th and Vt. ave. n.w. Por.n.ms's Pharmacy, 14th & R. I. ave. n.w. Herbst's Pharmacy, 25th and Pa. ave. n.w. Eppley's Pharmacy, 14th and Welling pl. n.w. Haley's Drug Store, 11th & East Capitol sts. Bradley's Drug Store, 8th and E sts. s.e. Sullivan's Drug Store, 8th and E sts. s.e. Sullivan's Drug Store, 7th and D sts. s.w. Holtzclaw's Newsstand, 1705 Pa. ave. C. G. Lohr, Monroe st., Anacostia. 8th and F sts. n.w., Postal Telegraph office. J. Kapn, Sons & Co., Postal Telegraph office. Gentler bldg, 7th and D. Telegraph office. Commercial Bank, 14th & G. Telegraph office.

Wanted Help and Situations, Rooms and Board cost I cent a word for not less than 15 words. Business Opportuni-

ties, For Sale and Wanted Miscellaneous, Horses and Vehicles, Lost and Found, Ic. a word if inserted three times. :: :: :: ::

# Furniture

count of 10% for cash with order or if paid in full within 30 days. 71/2% discount if paid within 60 days, and 5% if paid in 90 days.

817-819-821-823 7th St. N.W., Between H and I Sts. につべつべつだりだりだりだりだりだりだった

For This Week Only.

Atlantic & Pacific TEA CO. Main Store, Cor. 7th and E Sts.

## BANK NOTES

# SORROWFUL FACE ON SURFACE.

closely inside the other, a glass insert permitting the face only to be seen.

As the time between the actual death and the burial is so short, there is usually not

In the Church of the Holy Cross a mass for the eternal repose of his soul will be sung from 7 to 10 a.m., the body being present. The being present. The family will take

ntation" are omitted from the death notice in the paper.

It will be noted that the funeral services

In a few days, to all those whose cards have been received, as well as to those friends who have written notes of condolence, the visiting card of that member of the family to whom you may have ad-dressed yourself is sent, or the card of the meaning "Thanks for kind sympathy."

The funeral procession of the well-to-do is preceded by a large, covered landeau, with glass sides, in which are piled the floral offerings, and just behind this comes the hearse, drawn by four or six black horses, with two men on the box, in black

sides, the top or canopy being supported by four life-sized figures of Ethiopians, carved out of ebony, and it is surmounted by six huge plumes, two feet in diameter, made of black ostrich feathers. The coffin lies on a black cloth, with the initials of the dead, in full view at the sides, worked in silver.

square, and they are built in rows like city houses, and laid out in squares like ity streets, with broad sidewalks and a

In the front of this altar is a large slab which, when lifted, discloses a ladder, or

Some of these chapels are as big as a church, with a vault two stories deep and room for 1.500 bodies, the vaults under these large edifices being finished in marble and entered from the interior of the chapel by

a wide flight of marble steps, the whole being well ventilated and lighted.

For the poorer classes, who can neither afford to erect a "panteone" of their own or

New Orleans will prompt some of the delvers in history to recall the fact that the disease made its first appearance in North America in the summer, of 1790, and what will surprise many, no doubt, that Boston was the city thus afflicted. In 1793 and 1797 prevailed also in New York and Philadel-hia, and appeared in the latter city as late as 1822, and perhaps later. This is sometimes regarded as strange, apparently, because it was before anything was known or suspected of any connection of the mosquito with the disease, nor was anything yet said of the immunity of country lying "above the frost line." If memory is not at fault, some of even the Canadian cities suffered from the scourge in those early years. The fact should not be looked upon as

out of the canoe as it had knocked his wife 50 YEARS OF FARM PROGRESS. Miscellaneous Vegetables" That Were A week later it got another man, but in-

ing their children.
One of the lions killed had also filled up

the native-never to break his word. penetrable thorn, were the gnawed bonesthe remains of some of his former victims. for in returning to the surface to blow they often come up right under the canoe and

to 36th street." The train hadn't gone a block when the

The annual encampment of the West Vir-